

Idem. study  $\mathbb{A}^\beta(\uparrow_x) := \mathbb{A}^w(\uparrow_x) / \frac{x \downarrow y}{x \downarrow y} = \underline{\underline{\mathbb{A}^w(\uparrow_x)}} - \underline{\underline{\mathbb{A}^w(y)}}$   
 using (renormalized) semi-symmetrized calculus. [i.e.  $[x, y] = c_x y - c_y x$ ]

**Proposition 1.** The following diagram is commutative:

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \begin{array}{c|ccccc}
 w & & hs & & \\
 \hline
 x & & \alpha & & \\
 y & & \beta & & \\
 ts & & \gamma & & \\
 \hline
 \end{array}
 &
 \xrightarrow[I^{ss}]{I^{rss}=\beta} &
 \mathbb{A}^\beta(\uparrow_x \uparrow_y \uparrow_{ts} \uparrow_{hs}) \\
 \downarrow \text{tm}_{\frac{xy}{z}} & & \downarrow m_{\frac{xy}{z}} \\
 \begin{array}{c|ccccc}
 w & & hs & & \\
 \hline
 z & & \alpha + \beta & & \\
 ts & & \gamma & \xrightarrow[c_x, c_y]{c_z} & \\
 \hline
 \end{array}
 &
 \xrightarrow[I^\beta]{I^{ss}} &
 \mathbb{A}^\beta(\uparrow_z \dots)
 \end{array}$$

Here  $I^{ss}: \frac{w \mid h_j}{t_i \mid \alpha_{ij}} \mapsto \chi^{ss}(w \cdot \exp \sum \alpha_{ij} a_{ij})$

and with  $K_j = \log(1 + \langle \alpha_j \rangle) / \langle \alpha_j \rangle$  (here  $\langle \alpha \rangle := \sum c_i \alpha_i$ )

$$I^\beta: \frac{w \mid h_j}{t_i \mid \alpha_{ij}} \mapsto \chi^{ss}(w \exp \sum K_j \alpha_{ij} a_{ij})$$

**Comment.** We have

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \beta(hs, ts) & \xleftarrow[\beta]{K} & \beta(hs, ts) \\
 \xleftarrow[I^{ss} = I^\beta]{I^{ss}} & & \xrightarrow[I^{ss}]{I^{ss}}
 \end{array}
 \quad
 \begin{array}{ccc}
 \left( \frac{w \mid h_j}{t_i \mid \alpha_{ij}} \right) & \xrightarrow[K]{K} & \left( \frac{w \mid h_j}{t_i \mid K_j \alpha_{ij}} \right) \\
 \xrightarrow[I^\beta]{I^\beta} & & \xrightarrow[I^\beta]{I^\beta}
 \end{array}$$

with  $K_j$  as above and with  $J_j = (\exp \langle \alpha_j \rangle - 1) / \langle \alpha_j \rangle$ .

**Proposition 2.** The following diagram is commutative:

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \begin{array}{c|ccccc}
 w & x & y & hs & \\
 \hline
 ts & \alpha & \beta & \gamma & \\
 \hline
 \end{array}
 &
 \xrightarrow[I^\beta]{I^\beta} &
 \mathbb{A}^\beta(\uparrow_x \uparrow_y \dots) \\
 \downarrow \text{tm}_{\frac{xy}{z}} & & \downarrow m_{\frac{xy}{z}}
 \end{array}$$

$$\text{Diagram showing the decomposition of } h_m^{xy} \text{ into } h_s^{xy} \text{ and } h_{s'}^{xy}.$$

The diagram illustrates the decomposition of a function  $h_m^{xy}$  into two parts:  $h_s^{xy}$  and  $h_{s'}^{xy}$ . The total width of the interval is  $\gamma$ , which is partitioned into  $\alpha + \beta + (\alpha > \beta)$ . The first part,  $h_s^{xy}$ , corresponds to the interval  $[0, \gamma]$  and is mapped to  $A^\beta$ . The second part,  $h_{s'}^{xy}$ , corresponds to the interval  $(\alpha > \beta, \gamma]$  and is mapped to  $A^{\beta+1}$ .

**Proposition 3.** The following diagram is commutative:

### Proposition 4.

$$\left( \begin{array}{c|cc} w_1 & h_{S_1} \\ \hline t_{S_1} & A_1 \end{array}, \begin{array}{c|cc} w_2 & h_{S_2} \\ \hline t_{S_2} & A_2 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow[\text{I}^{ss}]{} \mathbb{A}^\beta(t_{S_1}, h_{S_1}) \otimes \mathbb{A}^\beta(t_{S_2}, h_{S_2})$$

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$$\left( \begin{array}{c|cc} w_1 w_2 & h_{S_1} & h_{S_2} \\ \hline \hline t_{S_1} & A_1 & 0 \\ t_{S_2} & 0 & A_2 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow[\text{I}^{ss}]{} \mathbb{A}^\beta(t_{S_1} \cup t_{S_2}, h_{S_1} \cup h_{S_2})$$

$$\text{proposition O. } R_{xy} := \frac{1}{x} \left| \frac{y}{e^{Cx}-1} \right| \xrightarrow{\mathcal{I}^\beta} R_{xy} = \frac{ea}{x}$$

$$\text{and } R_{xy}^{-1} := \frac{1}{x} \begin{vmatrix} y \\ e^{-c_x - 1} \\ c_x \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\mathcal{I}^\beta} R_{xy}^{-1} = \begin{vmatrix} e^{-1} \\ x \\ y \end{vmatrix}.$$